Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 69 of Vol. V.] MONDAY, March 3, 1794. [Whole No. 527.]

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,
(Price Twenty Cents)
By Mathew Carey,
No. 118, Market-Street,
Love in a Village,
A COMIC OPERA,
As performed at the NEW THEATRE, Cheſnut-Street.

Feb. 28. 3t

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A Ground Plan
OF THE
City Philadelphia,
AND ITS ENVIRONS:
Taken from actual ſurvey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.

THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches ſquare; and it will contain an exact deſcription of all the ſquares, ſtreets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The ſituation of the ſeveral public buildings, ſuch as the State-Houſe, City-Hall, Seat of Congreſs, Churches, Meeting-Houſes, Hoſpital, Library and Seminaries of Learning—of the ſeveral Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be aſcertained. The parts which are built on will be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are not. The courſes of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of theſe two waters, as lies within the compaſs of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will alſo be ornamented by a view of the ſhipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congreſs-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In ſhort, nothing will be omitted to render this uſeful and deſirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power: and it ſhall be compleated with the greateſt poſſible diſpatch, as ſoon as the generous encouragement of ſubſcribers ſhall inſure to the author ſuch a ſum as will be ſufficient to defray expences.

A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical liſt of the Subſcribers names, and information concerning the police, population and preſent ſtate of the city.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.

Subſcriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Bookſellers in this city—and the original Draft may be ſeen at B. DAVIES', No. 68, Market-ſtreet, at any time until it ſhall be put into the hands of the Engraver.

Feb. 28. 23wtf

TREASURY of PENNSYLVANIA,
February 14, 1794.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the Commonwealth, for monies borrowed of the Truſtees of the Loan Office, eſtabliſhed per act of the 4th of April, 1785, that the time is expired when the laſt payment ſhould have been made, and every juſtifiable indulgence having been granted, That unleſs they come forward and pay off their reſpective balances on or before the firſt day of April next, precepts will iſſue againſt all delinquents without regard to perſons or circumſtances. All former and exiſting ſheriffs, who have money in their hands belonging to ſaid Office, are requeſted to bring it to me on or before the above period, otherwiſe I ſhall be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of proſecuting them without diſtinction.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

P. S. The Printers throughout the State are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers for the information of their fellow-citizens.

For SALE,
The SCHOONER

NEPTUNE
(Lying at Morton's Wharf)

She is a good ſtrong veſſel, burthen about 500 barrels, and ſails remarkably faſt. Inventory may be ſeen on board, or at the Store of the Subſcribers.

Wharton & Lewis.

Feb. 28, 1794. dtf

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL
Of 1000 Barrels burthen.

Enquire of
JOHN CRAIG.

Feb. 24, 1794. dtf

For Sale or Charter,
The SHIP

ANDROMACHE,
(an American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter;

Is a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

Wharton & Lewis.

Feb. 22, 1794. dtf

A Slitter of Iron
WANTED.

A MAN well ſkilled in rolling and ſlitting Iron into Sheets, may have good encouragement by calling on the Printer. *Feb.* 27. cop4t

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Mordecai Lewis,
Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—
A few Bales of Ruſſia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyſon and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Caſes,
A Quantity of Brimſtone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. 3taw6w

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-ſtreet.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Parry and Muſgrave,
Goldſmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Aſſortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,
Which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures ſett, and every thing in the gold and ſilver way, done as uſual.

December 24. mw&ſtf

A RECOMPENCE OF
One Hundred Dollars,

IS hereby offered by the Preſident and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to any perſon who ſhall, on or before the firſt day of May next, produce to them ſuch a plan and elevation of a Banking Houſe, as ſhall be approved of by them.—A plain, yet handſome front is deſired: The whole building is to be ſubſtantial and commodious with as much ſpace around it, as the ſize of the ground will admit.

The Lot on which the building is to be erected, is ſituated on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets in Philadelphia; and its dimenſions are 110 feet on Third-ſtreet, and about 100 feet weſtward.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident.

cop 3w.

BOOKS.
A CHOICE COLLECTION,
In the various branches of Literature, imported by the laſt arrivals from Europe, for Sale at very reaſonable prices, by
James Kennedy,
No. 26, Spruce, between Front & 2d Streets,
Among which are the following:

CHAMBERS'S Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 5 Vols. Folio.
Henry's Bible and Commentary, 6 Vols. Folio.
Univerſal Hiſtory, 7 Vols. Folio.
Churchill's Collection of Voyages, 6 Vols. Folio
Palladio's Architecture, beſt Edition, 2 Vols. Folio in one.
Rapin's Hiſtory of England, with Tindal's continuation, 3 Vols, Folio.
Hume's Hiſtory of ditto. with Smollet's ditto. 14 Vols. Octavo.
Malton's complete Treatiſe of Perſpective, 2 Vols. in one.
Bruce's Travels, London Edition, 5 Vols. 4to.
Clavigero's Hiſtory of Mexico, 2 do. do.
Robertſon's Hiſtory of America, 2 do. do.
Maclaurin's Newton's Philoſophy, 4to.
M'Knight's Harmony of the Goſpels, do.
Lowman on the Revelations, do.
Locke on the Epiſtles, do.
Ledwick's Antiquities of Ireland, do.
Whitehurſt's Theory of the Earth, do.
Glaſs's Account of the Canary Iſlands, do.
The Annual Regiſter, from its Commencement to 1791, incluſive, 34 Vols.
Niebuhr's Voyage to Arabia, 2 Vols, Octavo.
Bartram's Travels thro' the Southern States.
Some of the very lateſt and beſt Collections of Voyages and Travels.
Crevier's Lives of the Roman Emperors 10 Vols. Octavo.
L'Antiquité expliquée par B. Montfaucon, 15 Tom. fo.
Antiquités d'Egypte par Norden.
Dictionnaire Hiſtorique 9 Tom.
Theatre de Voltaire eleg. relie. 9 Tom.
Hiſtoire Romain par Rollin, 16 Tom.
Oeuvres de Boileau, de Moliere, &c. with many others equally good. A Catalogue of which may be ſeen at the place of Sale.

He has alſo for Sale,
An excellent Hadley's Quadrant.
A few Acromatic Pocket Perſpective Glaſſes.
A Camera Obſcura.
A capital German Flute, with 6 Keys, and additional joints.
And a few elegant colour'd Prints.

Feb. 28. *4tcop.

Dally's Hotel.
GIFFORD DALLY,
Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furniſhed himſelf with the beſt of LIQUORS, and will furniſh a TABLE for Parties, with the beſt proviſions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the ſhorteſt notice. From his long experience in this line of buſineſs, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

George Bringhurſt,
COACH-MAKER,
In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kittereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subſcription encreaſes daily—Advertiſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item in diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account.*

Congreſs of the United States.

IN SENATE,
Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Senate reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee on the petition of Conrad Laub and others, reſpecting the election of Mr. Gallatin to be a Senator of the United States, and after progreſs,

On motion,

Ordered, That the further conſideration thereof, be poſtponed until Monday next.

The Vice-Preſident laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary for the department of Treaſury, on the expediency of erecting a light houſe on Cape Hatteras, in the State of North Carolina, together with ſundry papers therein referred to, which were read.

On motion,

Ordered, That this report and the papers therein referred to, be committed to Mr Martin, Mr. Langdon and Mr. King, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

A motion was made as follows:

"Reſolved, That Albert Gallatin returned to this Houſe as a member for the State of Pennſylvania, is duly qualified for, and elected to a ſeat in the Senate of the United States."

Ordered. That the conſideration of this motion be poſtponed until Monday next, and that a number of copies of the 4th article of the firſt confederation of the United States, be printed for the uſe of the Senate.

The Senate adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

Monday, Feb. 24.

The Senate reſumed the conſideration of the motion made on the 22d inſtant, on the report of the committee on the petition of Conrad Laub and others, reſpecting the election of Mr. Gallatin, to be a ſenator of the United States, and after progreſs

On motion,

Ordered, That the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed until to-morrow.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives have paſſed a bill, entitled, "An act making appropriations for the ſupport of government for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four," in which they deſire the concurrence of the Senate. And he withdrew.

The following written meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

United Stares, 24th February 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

The extracts, which I now lay before you, from a letter of our Miniſter at London, are ſupplementary to ſome of my paſt communications; and will appear to be of a confidential nature.

I alſo tranſmit to you copies of a letter from the Secretary of State, to the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, and of the anſwer thereto, upon the ſubject of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain; together with the copy of a letter from Meſſrs. Carmichael and Short, relative to our affairs with Spain; which letter is connected with a former confidential meſſage.

G. WASHINGTON.

The meſſage and papers therein referred to were read.

Ordered, That they lie for conſideration.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tueſday, February 25th, 1794.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for conncurrence, entiled, "An act making appropriations for the ſupport of government, for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four, was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion made the 22d instant on the report of the committee, on the petition of Conrad Laub and others, respecting the election of Mr. Gallatin to be Senator of the United States, and after progress,

On motion,

Ordered, That the further consideration thereof be postponed until to morrow.

It was agreed that the second reading of the bill "in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," assigned as the order of this day, be further postponed.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

Wednesday, February 26th, 1794.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives have passed the bill, sent from the Senate, for concurrence, entitled, "An act in alteration of the act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."—And he withdrew.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion made the 22d instant, on the report of the committee, on the petition of Conrad Laub and others, respecting the election of Mr. Gallatin to be a Senator of the United States; and after progress,

On motion,

Ordered, That the further consideration thereof, be postponed until to-morrow.

The following written message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge, his Secretary.

United States, 26th February, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

I have caused the correspondence, which is the subject of your resolution of the 24th day of January last, to be laid before me. After an examination of it, I directed copies and translations to be made; except in those particulars, which, in my judgment, for public considerations, ought not to be communicated.

Those copies and translations are now transmitted to the Senate; but the nature of them manifests the propriety of their being received as confidential.

G. WASHINGTON.

The message was read.

Ordered, That the message and papers therein referred to, lie for consideration

The Vice-President communicated a letter from the Secretary for the department of Treasury, explaining the causes of delay in reporting on the petition of Arthur Hughes, referred to his consideration—which was read.

Ordered, That it lie on the table.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled "an act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four," was read the second time.

On motion,

Ordered, That the further consideration of this bill be postponed.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, February 27th, 1794.

On motion,

Ordered, That the bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four," be referred to Mr. Cabot, Mr. Frelinghuysen, and Mr. Langdon, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion made the 22d instant, on the report of the committee, on the petition of Conrad Laub and others, respecting the election of Mr. Gallatin to be a Senator of the United States, and after progress,

On motion,

Ordered, That the further consideration thereof, be postponed until to morrow.

The Senate adjourned uutil 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

January 30.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

SPEECH OF Mr. FOSTER, of Massachusetts.

UPON the first statement of the propositions which have been so long under the consideration of the committee, I was one of the individuals who had to *examine* the subject in the various lights under which it ought to be viewed, in order to form an opinion upon the necessity, the expediency, and the probable consequences of the adoption of the system which the resolutions contemplate. I have listened with unremitted attention to the debates, and have endeavoured that a single observation of importance should not escape unnoticed. The resolutions, at first view, appeared important—on a critical and attentive examination they do not appear less so—they confessedly involve a great variety of interests—interests of the highest magnitude, and, if adopted, will essentially alter the circumstances, the views, the commercial prospects, and the civil policy of the National government.

The candour and ingenuity with which the subject has been discussed, have given me great satisfaction. The arguments against and in support of the resolutions, have been displayed in a manner highly gratifying to an enquiring mind. The variety of views in which the subject has been examined—its relative connection with our agriculture, our manufactures, and the whole civil polity of the United States—the influence which the system would have upon our intercourse with foreign nations, and the probable effects resulting to them, more especially to France and Great-Britain, have afforded much information; and I am happy in acknowledging my obligations to the gentlemen, who have, with so much ability and precision, favored us with their sentiments.

Much time, Mr. Chairman, has been already spent in the discussion. The subject is momentous and required it. The affirmative and the negative of the question have been ably advocated and ably supported.

A general review of the arguments may not perhaps be without its use.

In support of the resolutions it has been urged,

That the measures of the tendency hereby contemplated have been long expected by the citizens of the United States.

That the regulation of our commerce was the principle which first induced the formation and establishment of our present constitution.

That the adoption of the resolutions will probably excite a competition in foreign countries, as well as among our own citizens, operating to produce supplies of such articles as we may wish, from other nations than those who now furnish us, and as an encouragement to the domestic manufacture of the same articles.

That they will tend to the increase of our navigation, enable us to obtain our proper share of the carrying trade and enjoy those benefits and advantages to which from our relative situation and existing circumstances we are entitled.

That, by a pursuit of this system, we may injure the individuals, particularly the manufacturers, and consequently the governments of other countries, and make our enemies feel the extent of our power, our abilities to injure them, and thence induce a proper respect for our rights and interests, and our government.

That the probable diminution of our revenues, from the possible diminution of our imports, would, in some degree, be counter-balanced by the increase of the duties contemplated by the resolutions.

That we are bound to obtain reparation for the injustice done to individuals of our own country, by regulations contravening the Laws of Nations, made by some of the belligerent Powers; or, in default of obtaining such reparation, we are bound to compensate the damages which such individuals have sustained.

That provision is hereby proposed to be made, for raising monies to compensate, in the first instance, the individuals thus injured.

That leaving our trade to regulate itself, is, in fact, leaving it to be regulated by foreign nations.

That jealousy and ill-will have always marked the line of conduct of Great-Britain toward America. She has never executed the treaty of peace, she carried away our Negroes, she detained our western posts, she excited and encourages the Indian war, she has let loose the Algerines, she has violated our neutrality and committed spoliation on our ships at sea.

That the balance of our trade with Great-Britain is now much against us—this has produced on her part an extensive credit, operating as a grievance, creating a foreign influence, which pervades the mercantile and trading part of the community, may extend into our public councils, and have an undue effect on our government.

That we have all the necessaries of life produced in our own country, and consequently have greater advantages in establishing such regulations, beyond what are enjoyed by a populous and manufacturing nation.

That should the proposed system be adopted, and carried into effect, there is no probability of retaliation on the part of Great-Britain; should she be disposed she cannot effect it. If the issue require self-denial, we can endure the evil with the greater advantage, and may safely calculate upon a complete triumph.

That Britain is now at war against republican principles, and our commerce enables her to prosecute that war.

That the balance of our trade with France has always been in our favor. That friendship and disinterested benevolence have ever marked her conduct towards the United States.

That gratitude to the French nation requires us to turn the current of our trade from Britain to them.

That the system contemplated by these resolutions will induce France to confer on us additional favors; and finally, that by with-holding our commerce from G. Britain, we shall aid the cause of the French, who are at war against despotism struggling for liberty, and the rights of freemen.

In opposition to the resolutions it is said,

That though measures similar to those now contemplated, may have been heretofore expected, a necessity for their adoption does not now exist.

That regulations have already been made, which have had a happy influence in increasing our commerce, our manufactures and our navigation.

That our commercial advantages, our fisheries, our seamen, and our ships, have been progressively increasing since the adoption of our present happy constitution—that their numbers and growth are still increasing, and under the influence of the existing system, will continue to do so as rapidly as will be beneficial to the community.

That although additional duties on foreign tonnage might encourage our navigation, yet the increase ought to be made with caution; a very great or undue proportion of American capital being vested in navigation would be hazardous, and in case of a war the loss would distress us extremely.

That an increasement of our shipping beyond what is necessary for our *importations*, would be injurious; the surplus necessarily deducts from a capital which is wanted for other purposes, and may be more beneficially improved in the increase of our manufactures and agriculture.—An excess of zeal to promote our commerce and navigation, is more dangerous than a deficiency.

That it is the interest of the landholder that our trade should be free, and that foreign, as well as domestic vessels, should be admitted to our wharves, and permitted to receive our produce, for exportation without restraint.

That should additional duties be imposed, discrimination would be impolitic and unjust; the commerce of one nation ought not to be encouraged to the detriment of another; if there is no friendship in trade, it does not follow there must be enmity.

That in establishing a commercial system and forming a decision on the subject now under the consideration of the committee we should divest ourselves of political views, we ought not to suffer our resentments to influence us; the feelings excited by the consideration of the Indian war, the depredations of the Algerines, or the inexecution of the treaty of peace, have nothing to do with a subject which respects the regulation of our commerce only. To obtain redress for any political injuries we may have sustained, recourse in the first instance should be had to peaceable negociations which would probably prove effectual.

That the object of the present resolutions appears to be a commercial warfare, which in all probability would be productive of one far more serious.

That the expediency of forming any commercial treaties may well be questioned, they necessarily connect us in the politics of Europe, a connection which can never be salutary for America; but if commercial treaties are formed, *mutual interest* should be considered as the fundamental principle.

That the resolutions before us contain only an *affectation* of aiding our navigation, commerce, and manufactures; they will in fact, prove detrimental to each of them, by producing a temporary stagnation at least, of the one, and unavoidable embarrassments upon the other.

That high duties, by augmenting the prices of such goods as might be imported, would only operate as taxes and burthens against our own citizens, who are the consumers; at the same time answering no valuable purposes to us with the government of Great Britain, against which they are professedly pointed, nor offering any particular encouragement to our own manufactures.

That the goodness of a market, is to be determined by the relative proportion of the dearness or cheapness, of the articles sold or purchased; and that on a comparative view, the commercial system of G. Britain is more favorable to us, than that of any other foreign nation. With respect to our exports she is and ever has been, a better customer than France, in the ratio of two to one.

That the restrictions complained of were in existence previous to our becoming an independent nation; they are in fact, a part of her colonial establishment and still operate only as they respect her colonial dependencies.

That the industry of our citizens has been, and is nourished by the aid of a foreign capital; for which credit is an excellent substitute, so far from being injurious it is highly beneficial, and, in the present situation of our country, has a happy effect in the promotion of shipbuilding, manufactures, and agriculture: admitting it was an evil, it is merely a municipal regulation and altogether beyond the controul of Congress.

That Great Britain is able to supply us with such articles as we want, in great abundance, and on better terms than any other nation; she has it in her power, and is willing to give us credit: the French cannot or will not do it.

That the influence of British credit on our public councils is chimerical; the falsity of the idea is apparent, by the part taken and so ably supported by the respectable gentlemen, who represent a part of the United States, which has received the most extensive credit.

That should we be deprived of this advantage, merchants of great capitals only could trade. A monopoly by the wealthy, would increase the prices of the articles consumed, and the enterprize and industry of young men, who have need of credit, would be checked and discouraged.

That the faith of the United States has been heretofore pledged, appropriating the monies raised by certain existing duties, to the discharging of public debt. A system, like the one proposed, tending to the diminution of the amount of those duties, would be a breach of faith disgraceful as well as unjustifiable.

That the conduct of France, as respects our commerce, our navigation and our fisheries, has uniformly evidenced a selfish policy; and that we have no privileges to boast of in consequence of our present existing commercial treaty with that nation.

This, Mr. Chairman, is a summary view of the principal arguments which have been adduced on the one side and on the other of the important question before the committee. Many ingenious calculations, observations, comparisons and documents, fraught with information and tending to elucidate the subject, have been offered; I have listened with attention to the whole of them, and, on a careful review it appears to me that this is not the proper time for us to introduce very essential alterations in our commercial system—that, be our wishes what they may respecting the issue of the present war in Europe, neither duty or good policy will permit us to become parties. The strict principles of neutrality ought to influence our conduct—that the measures proposed would have a very bad tendency—that they would produce great inconvenience to our revenues—a temporary stagnation to our commerce—a future augmentation of the shackles under which it now labors—deprive our fellow-citizens of enjoyments which they have a right to possess—turn industry from its natural channel, induce a necessity of land taxes for the exigencies and support of government, prove injurious to public credit, be ruinous to our agriculture, and, in the present crisis might precipitate us into a war: Evils which just

tice, humanity, true principles of patriotism, the duties of morality and the beſt intereſts of our country require us to deprecate, and, if poſſible avoid.

I have endeavored to examine and conſider the ſubject with candor. I have formed my opinion upon ſerious deliberation and feel an impreſſion of duty when the queſtion ſhall be taken, to vote againſt the propoſitions.

(Debate to be continued.)

NEW-YORK, February 26.

A brig which left Bourdeax the 27th Dec. is arrived at this port. Meſſrs Tourons and other paſſengers report, that at their departure there was in the priſons 4 or 5000 perſons, and that the guillotine was in conſtant action—that the Mayor and two officers of the municipality were the firſt victims—that a ſeal was put on the houſes of all the merchants, and it was believed that this meaſure would be taken in all the commercial towns in France—in each of the houſes under ſeal, four Sans Culottes are quartered at four *Francs* each per day.

M. Raba has already been forced to pay a voluntary contribution of 500,000 livres, and it is expected that Meſſers. Bonafé will be taxed one million.

For a long time the inhabitants have been at eight ounces of bread per day. It was without queſtion that another naval force would ſail for this part of the world to convoy the ſhipping of St. Domingo, which had taken refuge here.

They were aſſured that the Commerce of Nantes had propoſed to the Convention to ſell the colonial produce with which thoſe veſſels are loaded, and to replace their cargoes with grain and flour.

PHILADELPHIA,
MARCH 3.

The following is the reſolution &c. which paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on the 24th ult. reſpecting the Treaſury Department.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed, to examine the ſtate of the treaſury department, and that they be inſtructed to report to the Houſe, generally thereon, and among other things more particularly:

1ſt. Whether the form of keeping the accounts be calculated to effectuate the diſpoſitions of the public monies, as preſcribed by law.

2d. Whether the caſh receipts, from the domeſtic reſources, have exceeded, equalled, or fallen ſhort of the domeſtic caſh expenditures, from the eſtabliſhment of the government, to the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, remarking the dates and amounts of any exceſs, or deficiency, quarterly.

3d. Whether the ſinking fund, at the time of its eſtabliſhment, conſiſted of caſh or bonds; ſpecifying in the latter caſe, as nearly as may be, the ſeveral dates, at which any ſum or ſums of ſuch bonds became payable.

4th. What proceedings have been had under the laws of the fourth and twelfth of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, authorizing loans of money, and what authorities were given for thoſe proceedings: That they alſo ſtate, in dollars and cents, the groſs principal of debt in Holland, produced to the United States, by the ſaid loans, and the preciſe amount of the principal of the foreign debt, which has been diſcharged thereby: what portion of ſuch loans has been drawn to the United States, at what dates, and by what authority; in what manner ſuch drafts have been applied; under what forms and checks thoſe drafts were made, and whether the monies raiſed thereby, were immediately depoſited in the treaſury; if not, in what places, and to what amount, were ſuch monies depoſited; how much time elapſed after ſuch loans, before the ſaid monies came into the treaſury; whether a complete fulfilment of our engagements to France, was, in any degree, obviated by ſuch drafts: whether any portion of the French debt remained unpaid, at the end of one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two; and whether any balance of the ſaid debt is yet unpaid: And that the committee do alſo report the date of the firſt information to this Houſe, communicating the ſaid drafts; and whether any call of the Houſe was made upon the treaſury department, which embraced the idea of a previous diſcloſure thereof.

5th. That the committee be alſo inſtructed to report the whole amount of the exiſting debt of the United States, diſcriminating the domeſtic from the foreign debt, and ſpecifying the amount of domeſtic debt, bearing a preſent intereſt of ſix per centum; the amounnt bearing a preſent intereſt of three per cent. and the amount deferred: That they alſo report the increaſe or decreaſe of the whole debt of the United States, and the operation of the ſinking fund, to the end of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

Ordered,

That Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Hunter, Mr. M'Dowell, Mr. Giles, Mr. Greenup, Mr. Dent, Mr. Latimer, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Beatty, Mr. Van Cortlandt, Mr. Niles, Mr. Swift, Mr. Malbone, Mr. Coffin, and Mr. Wingate, be a committee, purſuant to the ſaid reſolution.

THEATRICALS.

[The following was not received in ſeaſon for Saturday's Gazette.]

OBSERVER—N°. V.

LAST evening, at the New Theatre, were exhibited to a crouded and brilliant audience, the JEALOUS WIFE, and the LIAR. The Obſerver accidentally overheard a gentleman and lady remarking upon the players, and from ſome emphatic words, was induced to liſten to their diſcourſe. The gentleman with much *ſang froid*, obſerved upon one and another—This is not a Yates, a Palmer, a Wrighten, a Kemble, a Henderſon, or a Siddons. The lady told him Mrs. *Whitlock* was ſiſter to Mrs. *Siddons*—Egad, ſays the gentleman, is this the famous Mrs. *Whitlock*? why ſhe has not a *feachure* of Mrs. *Siddons*; damme but Mrs. *Siddons* petrifies the audience; why this woman, why ſhe has no eyes, no face, no killing *tout enſemble*, no true *bon ton* about her: pſhaw! only fit for boors and bumkins. The gentleman, as the Obſerver ſuppoſes, had, or pretended he had, an acquaintance with European Theatres and actors; for upon a queſtion from the lady, whether Mrs. *Siddons* ever acted in comedy? he ſaid yes, he had often ſeen her in comedy, it was her *forte*, ſhe drew crouded audiences in the character of *Belvidera*, in *Venice Preſerved*, and many other of the beſt comedies in the Engliſh language. The lady obſerved, that *Venice Preſerved* was a tragedy: No, no, ſaid he, *Venice Preſerved* is a *tragical plot*, but that *plot* was diſcovered, and ſaved the State, and ſo all turned out well—egad that makes it a comedy.

Of Mrs. *Francis*, in *Harriet*, he ſaid, why ſhe does not *top her part* at all: damme, I like to ſee all the characters on fire; that's the *bon ton*. Similar obſervations and ſentiments he expreſſed upon all the exhibition; the muſic was a *bore*, and even the Theatre itſelf was as gloomy as a Dutch funeral.

Reflecting upon the opinions of this *Standard of Taſte*, the Obſerver began to feel ſtrongly induced to pity theſe poor Players, who had taken ſo much pains, to gratify and improve us, and at the ſame time to obtain the means of an honeſt living for themſelves; for if theſe ſentiments become general, he ſaid to himſelf, the Theatre muſt be ſhut.

Some ſuch ideas muſt have occurred to the lady, as ſhe obſerved to the gentleman, "Why, really Sir, I think you are too hard upon theſe people, for if your ſentiments ſpread, you will undo them; and if they are not good Players, they are ſaid to be honeſt, good characters—and deſerve not ſevere treatment." Egad, ſaid the gentleman, I do not know that—chiefly caſt off, I believe, from the Theatres in England—and as to character, damme, if I believe any of them have too good characters.

This brought to the Obſerver's recollection, a paſſage in his favorite author Æſchylus:—

"This is the ſtate of man! In proſperous fortune,
"A ſhadow, paſſing light, throws to the ground
"Joys, baſeleſs fabric: In adverſity
"Comes Malice, with a ſpunge, moiſtened in gall,
"And wipes each beauteous character away."

The Obſerver, is in juſtice bound to add, that ſince then, he has obtained information from indiſputable authority, that this company of players, are perſons of irreproachable characters, as men and women; and as performers, *many* of them have not left ſuperiors, and *ſome* not equals, in Europe.—The perſons who are now on the ſtage in England, the Obſerver only knows, by hearſay; of the former actors he had ſome knowledge; and would juſt mention to modern travellers, that he will detect their ignorance, and puniſh their inſolence, whenever their empty ſculls, ſhall attempt to uſe "*the ſpunge moiſtened with gall.*" This will only apply to a certain claſs of modern travellers, and let ſuch be cautious, as the Obſerver will handle them without mittens.

Mrs. *Whitlock's* articulation, is ſo perfectly juſt, her face, her eye, and indeed her whole attitude and geſticulation, come ſo near the model the obſerver had figured to himſelf for an actreſs, that he muſt do a violence to his own feelings, not to declare, that altho' ſhe may not be equal to Mrs. Siddons, yet ſhe is ſo equal to any expectations, we have entertained in America, that the feaſt of ſeeing and hearing her on the ſtage, the Obſerver hopes will frequently be repeated.

Mrs. *Francis*, in the part of Harriet, was reſerved, ſhewed little action or animation, this the Obſerver, heard faulted by many—but he ventures to aſſert, that *nature*, was much better exhibited, in that than it could have been by more animation. In the Obſerver's opinion, Mrs. *Francis*, acted what the author meant by the character of Harriet; and in the character of Miſs Grantham, ſhe certainly evinced her accurate knowledge of the author's meaning, and there, put on animation enough.

The Obſerver preſents his moſt reſpectful compliments to the Ladies who attend the Theatre, and begs them to take notice of Mrs. *Whitlock* and Mrs. *Francis*, when they ſpeak a ſentence, mark their modulation, their accent, and, as occaſion offers, endeavor to form their own pronunciation; this will be adding profit, to amuſement, and the price of their tickets, inſtead of producing a talent, proper to be hid in a napkin, will produce a uſeful harveſt of an hundred fold.

March 1ſt, 1794.

Captain Vanſiſe is arrived here from Martinique, in a ſhort paſſage—We hear he brings accounts of a large number of American veſſels being there—that proviſions were plenty, and the force on the Iſland ſo reſpectable as to be under no apprehenſion of the Engliſh.

The conſideration of Mr. Madiſon's Reſolutions was this day poſtponed to Monday next.

We are informed the embargo in France on American veſſels is taken off.

BOSTON, February 22.

We are happy at all times to give circulation to intelligence, in which honorable notice is taken of our countrymen. In a late *London* paper, mention is made, that the *Grand Maſter of Malta*, has eſtabliſhed in his principal city, a magnificent *Aſtronomical* Obſervatory—to which he had invited the moſt celebrated Aſtronomers of *Europe*. "Of the apparatus," ſays the account, "is an *Orrery*, of the invention and conſtruction of the celebrated and ingenious American, Mr. JOSEPH POPE."

The gall of bitterneſs lately poured out on the Maſſachuſetts members in Congreſs is but the dregs of the old phial. For ſix years Meſſrs. Ames, Goodhue, Sedgwick, &c. &c. have been the theme of calumny; but at three ſeveral elections when the "VOICE OF THE PEOPLE" is moſt emphatically pronounced, we have ſeen them honoured with the increaſing ſuffrages of their fellow citizens, as the reward of their independence and patriotiſm. They know, that from them their conſtituents ſtill expect a continuation of that conduct: They bid them be unmoved by the clamour of competitors, and unſhaken by the arts of thoſe who would diſſolve the Union, deſtroy juſtice, introduce domeſtic infelicity, and entail on their country the horrors of an unneceſſary foreign war!

COMMUNICATION.

The Funding Syſtem of the United States, has long been the ſtalking horſe of the antifederal ſcribblers. But though the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth have recently paſſed a Funding Law predicated on *exactly* the ſame *rate of intereſt*, and totally excluding every idea of *diſcrimination*, not one ſolitary word of complaint is uttered. The ſame may be ſaid of the Bank of the United States. It has been thundered in our ears as pernicious, as deſtructive of liberty, &c. yet we ſee Banks daily eſtabliſhed by the State governments, and from the pen of cenſure not one drop of ink has been ſhed. Think ye, the public doth not diſcern theſe things?

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, March 3,
Will be performed,
A *COMEDY*, called the
School for Scandal.

Sir Peter Teazle,	Mr. Bates.
Sir Oliver Surface,	Mr. Morris.
Joſeph Surface,	Mr. Wignell.
Charles Surface,	Mr. Chalmers.
Sir Benj. Backbite,	Mr. Finch.
Crabtree,	Mr. Harwood.
Careleſs (*with a ſong*)	Mr. Marſhall.
Rowley,	Mr. Warrell.
Moſes,	Mr. Francis.
Snake,	Mr. Green.
Trip,	Mr. Moreton.
Lady Teazle,	Mrs. Morris.
Lady Sneerwell,	Mrs. Francis.
Mrs. Candour,	Mrs. Shaw.
Maria,	Mrs. Cleveland.

At the end of the Comedy, a new Comic *DANCE*, compoſed by Mr. Francis, called
The Scheming Clown,
Or, the *Sportſman Deceived.*
By Mr. Francis, Mr. Darley, jun. and Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added,
A COMIC OPERA, called
The Poor Soldier.
With the original Overture and accompaniments.

Capt. Fitzroy,	Mr. Darley.
Father Luke,	Mr. Finch.
Dermot,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Patrick,	Mr. Moreton.
Darby,	Mr. Wignell.
Bagatelle (*with a ſong in character*)	Mr. Marſhall.
Boy,	Maſter J. Warrell.
Norah,	Miſs Broadhurſt.
Kathleen,	Miſs Willems.

BOXES, one dollar—PITT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

* * * As inconveniencies to the public have ariſen from the Box-book being opened on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is reſpectfully requeſted, may be addreſſed to Mr. Franklin, at the Box-Office.

The Doors will be opened at 5 o'clock, and the performances begin at 6 o'clock preciſely.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places, at half an hour paſt 4 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as ſoon as the company are ſeated, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the firſt act.

N. B. No money or tickets to be returned, nor any perſon admitted on any account whatever behind the ſcenes.

The managers requeſt, to prevent confuſion, ſervants may be ordered to ſet down and take up with the horſes' heads towards the Schuylkill, and drive off by Seventh-ſtreet.

Vivat Reſpublica.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND SOLD BY
H. & P. RICE,
No. 50, High-Street,
(Price One Dollar)
The Gentleman's *Pocket Library.*

CONTAINING,

1. The Principles of Politeneſs.
2. The Economy of Human Life.
3. Rochefoucauld's Moral Reflexions.
4. Lavater's Aphoriſms on Man.
5. The Polite Philoſopher.
6. The way to Wealth, by Dr. Franklin.
7. Select Sentences.
8. Detached Sentences.
9. Old Italian, Spaniſh and Engliſh Proverbs.
10. A Tablet of Memory.

March 3. 4t

AVIS.

LE habitans infortunés de la Colonie Françaiſe de St. Domingue qui dans l'incendie du Cap ſont venus chercher un aſile dans les Etats Unis ſont informés que la République leur accorde un paſſage pour France. Ils ſont invités en conſéquence a ſe préſenter a cet effet d'ici a huit jours chez les Conſuls & agens de la République dans les différents Ports des Etats Unis.

A PHILADELPHIE, le 10 Ventoſe—l'an 2d de la République Françaiſe une & indiviſible:
(28 Fevrier, 1794. *vieux ſtile*)

Le Miniſtre Plénipotentiare de la République Françaiſe.

JH. FAUCHET.

The editors of newſpapers in the United States are requeſted to inſert the above notice in their paper. 8:

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

***Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the house of *John Thomson*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary House AND LOT OF LAND,

IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,

JAMES PARKER, Register.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2awam

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

January 30. d2m

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, *High-street*,

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a stile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern states, and many householders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all persons interested, are desired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the Subscriber, Attorney to the Administratrix of said Estate: And all persons who stand indebted to said Estate, are requested to settle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the first day of December next, will otherwise render it necessary for him to commence suits against them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney to the Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B. The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requested to insert this in their respective newspapers, and forward their accounts for the same, to J. M.

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

Just Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,

And now opening for sale, by

MATHEW CAREY,

At No. 118, Market Street,

A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION of BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of essays
Varieof Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Philips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires

—— Travels

Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lee's botany,
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry.

FOR SALE,

By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals*, *industry*, and the *peace of society*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.

PRICE 25 Cents.

February 15. dtf

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,

A Work, to be entitled,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF

Pennsylvania State Trials.

THE want of sufficient information of the state trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the state of Pennsylvania on impeachment:—and here also it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without sufficient information on the subject of that trial, it is however in this work designed to rescue what can be collected thereof from sources of indisputable authority, so that the same shall be preserved from oblivion.

Another impeachment and the second is now depending. An officer is charged by the late House of Representatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this state, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the same, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumstances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to state the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public.—With this view—

The following Terms are respectfully submitted to the Public:

I. The Work shall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers at the respective places where the subscriptions are taken in, as soon as the work shall be compleated.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the present trial, the size of the volume cannot be ascertained at this time—But the price shall not exceed that of some of the latest publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumstances that may occur during the trial of John Nicholson, Esquire, Comptroller-General of this commonwealth, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the several resolutions of the two branches of the state Legislature, respecting this impeachment, and the final decision of the SENATE respecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania, during the late war, never before published.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-street; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Chesnut-street, and by the different bookfellers in this city; Jacob Bailey, Lancaster; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor.

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-subscribers. Feb. 18. taw tf

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Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 31st of last month, the subscriber addressed a letter to Messrs. *Thomas Pearsall & Son*, merchants in New-York, and inclosed therein a bank note, No. 445, for twenty dollars; one ditto, No. 151, for thirty dollars; and one ditto, No. 3,866, for twenty dollars.—He also addressed a letter to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonstall*, merchant in New-York, inclosing a bank bill, No. 148, for fifty dollars, indorsed on the back thereof in these words—"Pay the within to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonstall*—*Eben. Huntington.*"—He also addressed a letter to Messrs. *White & Wardell*, merchants in New-York, and inclosed a bank bill for ten dollars, and a draft in favor of said *White & Wardell*, which letters were put in the Post-Office on said 31st January, to be forwarded to New-York: But by letters received from the Gentlemen to whom they were severally addressed, the money was robbed from each letter before delivery.

The Public are requested to endeavor a detection of the Villains who committed the above robbery. The bill indorsed, I think was a York bank bill, and some others, one or more was of the United States bank, remitted at Philadelphia. Any person discovering the Thief, and returning the Money, shall be entitled to fifty dollars reward.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, 14th Feb. 1794. 2w3taw

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery consists of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*

THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Donham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Elisha Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000		10,000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
100		100		10,000
300		50		15,000
1000		20		20,000
2000		15		30,000
3000		12		36,000
8100		10		81,000
14,539	Prizes.			262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,		2,000
		Last drawn number,		2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is			266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

☞ In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their instructions, the substance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immediately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterson, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tawtf.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of *LONG PRIMER* on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

☞ *Proposals having been published last autumn, for continuing the Gazette of the United States as an half weekly paper, in conjunction with a daily paper, frequent applications (postage unpaid) are made by persons at a distance for the former—but as the terms proposed on that occasion were not complied with, the plan of an half weekly paper is relinquished.*

☞ *As the Editor has repeatedly been subjected to postage on the Letters of persons, who have in that way applied to purchase the Fount of Long Primer which he has for sale—those who wish to buy those types, are informed that the price is twenty cents per pound, cash—to be paid at their delivery—the fount weighs about 250lb.*

PHILADELPHIA:
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